DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS OF THE LITHUANIA

by [illegible]

THE Lithuania Republic covers an area of about [illegible] sq. km. The population was first counted in the Order of the President dated [illegible] 1923, on the number of citizens registered in the registration records on December 31, 1922. This Order also covered the [illegible] of Lithuania who had emigrated but had retained their Lithuanian citizenship.

The Order in question was published in connection with the decision of the Lithuanian Parliament. Although the decision commanded the agreement with the commission of the country group, the Order contains the official document granting the holding of a general census which will determine the figures more precisely.

The following is the table which served as the foundation for fixing the population of the Lithuania as on [illegible] 1, 1923:[1]

Communities	Inhabitants	Foreigners	Total
Alytus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaunas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Klaipeda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaunas Prefecture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marijampole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panevezys	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaunas Prefecture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panevezys Prefecture (Kaunas town)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Siauliai	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the estimated figures for the movements of population due to the Lithuania and the estimated census increase:[2]

Communities	[illegible] Census	End [illegible]	Difference	Percentage
Kaunas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Klaipeda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panevezys	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marijampole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaunas Prefecture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaunas Prefecture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] which are to [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 659

[illegible] 6.1

[illegible] [524]

[illegible]

[illegible] no. 6-4 (1961) (1962) 1966
NO MIDDLE EAST

Schools are maintained by the Lebanese government under the authority of the Ministry of National Education and by private, denominational and foreign agencies. There are no public secondary schools, and institutions for advanced education are conducted almost exclusively by private or foreign organizations.

There are two universities in Beirut, both of which have made substantial contributions to educational and social leadership throughout the Near and Middle East. The Université Saint-Joseph, which was founded in 1875, is operated by Jesuit orders, and some of its departments are subsidized by the French government. It has faculties of law, theology, engineering, philosophy, oriental letters and medicine, with constituent schools of dentistry, pharmacy, nursing and midwifery. The American University of Beirut was established as the Syrian Protestant College in 1866, and renamed in 1920. It is a nonsectarian, autonomous institution, sponsored by the Near East Colleges Association. The present university incorporates schools of arts and sciences, engineering, medicine, pharmacy and nursing, as well as a new school for agriculture, organized in 1952.

Vital Statistics

No reliable vital statistics are available for Lebanon. The registration of births and deaths is compulsory by law, but reporting is irregular, and the facilities for the compilation and the analysis of statistical data are inadequate. The published statistics are incomplete and of little value in the interpretation of true birth and death rates. No census has been taken since 1932, but, on the basis of the official population estimates, the birth rate was calculated at 21.5 per 1,000 population in 1947 and at 20.1 in 1948. The death rates were given at 5.5 and 6.1 per 1,000 population, respectively, figures which are obviously low.

The infant mortality rates are unknown. The general laxness in reporting births in many rural villages and the tendency to

by a Director General. The activities of the Ministry are performed through three departments, concerned with administration, collateral services and medical care. The collateral services branch comprises five areas dealing with: (1) communicable disease control, (2) maternal and child health, school health, public health education and the compilation of morbidity statistics, (3) sanitary engineering, (4) laboratories and research, (5) pharmacies services, (6) local health services, public health nursing and licensure of medical personnel and (7) supervision of pharmacies, narcotics and drugs. The medical care department is responsible for the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries and of medical assistance services.

Mobile teams, made up of a doctor, a nurse-midwife and a sanitarian, carry out the functions of the Ministry in each of the 10 areas, or districts, into which the country is divided - 2 in Mount Lebanon, 2 in North Lebanon, 4 in South Lebanon and 2 in Bekaa. Their duties cover various phases of public health, including the inspection of water and food supplies, the reporting of morbidity and mortality statistics, the prevention of epidemics, immunization against smallpox and other diseases, maternal and child health and, where necessary, elementary medical care. The headquarters of these district health services are located at Tripoli, in North Lebanon; Sidon, in South Lebanon; Baabda in Mount Lebanon; and Zahle in the Bekaa.

The city of Beirut has a municipal health department which is not subordinate to the Ministry but acts in close co-operation with it. There are no organized local health services in the remaining towns, but a few of the largest employ municipal physicians who function in many respects as health officers.

Several other ministries carry on public health activities. The Bureau of the Census, in the Ministry of the Interior, is responsible for the collection and the compilation of vital statistics. A Division of Local

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